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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLES

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

SPAIN MAKES LAND UTILIZATION COMPULSORY

COST OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA

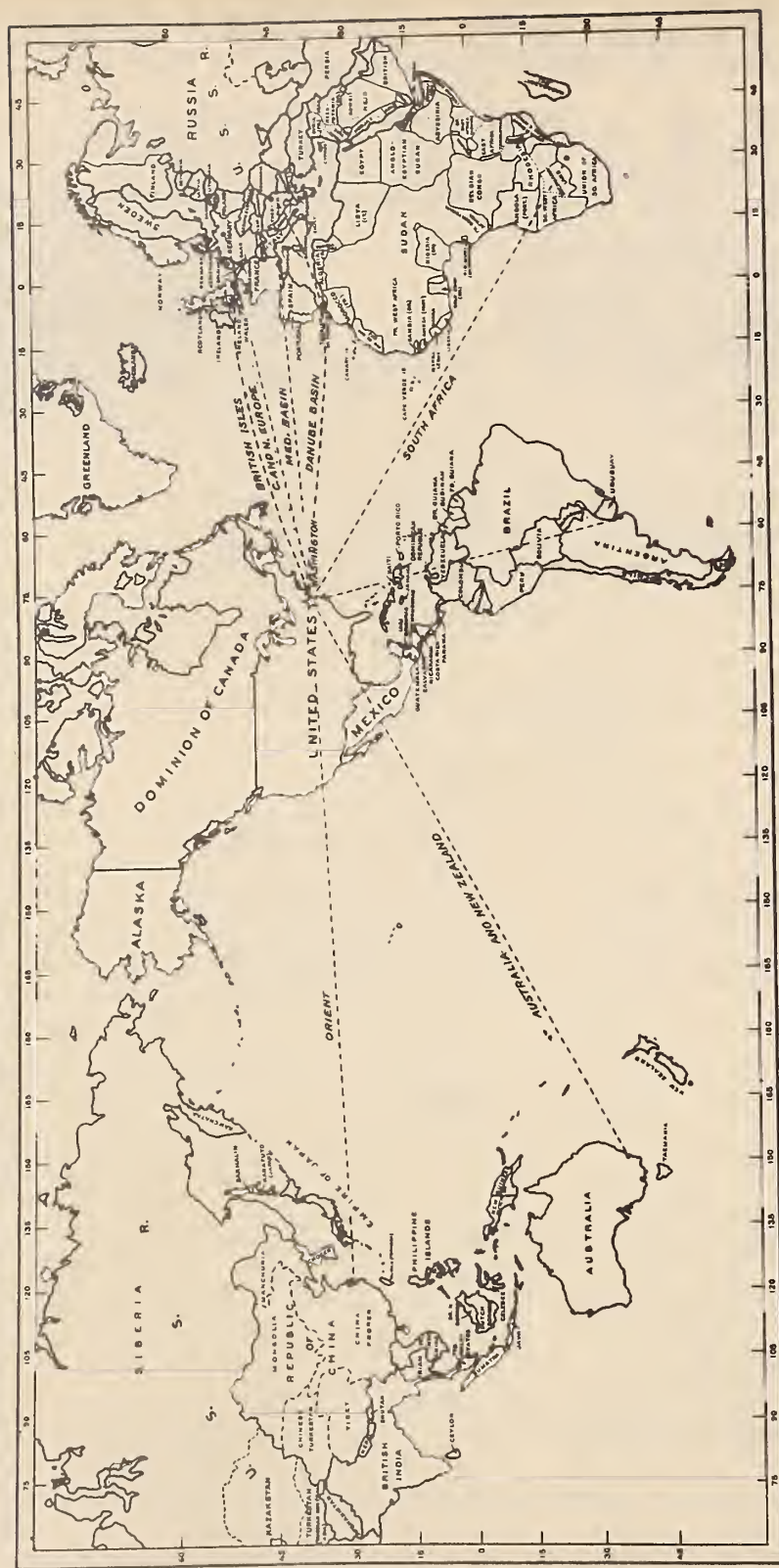
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COMMODITY SPECIALISTS

COTTON
COTTON -
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WOOL AND
LIVESTOCK
BARLEY
CAIRO, EGYPT
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L A T E C A B L E S

Russian fall sowings to September 15, 56,586,000 acres or 54 per cent of plan compared with 45,219,000 acres last year or 43 per cent of plan. Cereals cut to September 10 totaled 191,008,000 acres or 89 per cent of acreage. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, September 24.)

Revised official grain estimates 1931, bushels, (figures for 1930 in parenthesis); Yugoslavia, corn 126,686,000 (136,395,000); Spain, wheat 130,770,000 (145,991,000); rye 18,503,000 (20,679,000); Hungary, corn 57,320,000 (55,394,000); potatoes 52,690,000 (67,661,000). For comparison earlier crop estimates this season for Spain and Hungary see tables, pages 527, 529 and 536 of this issue. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, September 21 and 22.)

Soybean crop in Manchuria for 1931 estimated at 5,227,000 long tons by the South Manchurian Railway compared with 5,297,000 long tons harvested in 1930. Carryover from old crop on October 1st estimated by Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service at over 500,000 long tons compared with 150,000 last year. (Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson, Shanghai, September 24.)

Australian wool clip 1931-32 estimated at 950,000,000 pounds compared with 875,000,000 pounds reported for last year and 937,600,000 pounds in 1929-30. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, September 21.)

London wool sales prices 5 to 15 per cent higher for good quality wools at opening of second week of series compared with first week. Prices for faulty wools of all types unchanged. Germany and Yorkshire still competing keenly for greasy merinos and fine crossbreds. (Agricultural Attache Foley, London, September 22.)

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N S

Wheat production in 1931

The production of wheat in the 34 countries as it is now reported totals 3,016,017,000 bushels against 3,139,373,000 bushels produced last year in the same countries. The figure for Germany in last week's summary of new estimates was unofficial, whereas the one included this week is an official figure. See production table below and page 527.

Wheat production in 1931

Country	To Sept. 12	To Sept. 19
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000¹ bushels</u>
34 countries reported.....	3,007,934	
Germany.....	150,648	156,637
Greece.....	10,656	14,697
Norway.....	772	735
Sweden.....	20,576	19,621
Switzerland.....	5,144	5,695
Austria.....	11,390	9,921
Estonia.....	1,249	1,212
<u>34 countries reporting.....</u>		<u>3,016,017</u>

Russian harvest and fall sowings

The revised figure of the total area of cereals cut up to September 1 in Russia was 177,171,000 acres which was 82 per cent of the acreage, according to a cable on September 17 from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. Of the 184,090,000 acres cut up to September 5, 74,130,000 acres had been threshed, 81,543,000 acres were reaped and the remainder was still in the field. Procuring was slower and below the plan during the first ten days of September. Fall sowings on September 10 amounted to 46,507,000 acres, or 44 per cent of the plan, which compared with 34,634,000 acres sown at the same time last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Foreign weather and crop conditionsEurope

The Holland press reports that a considerable quantity of domestic wheat will probably be utilized for feeding purposes because of weather damage, according to Mr. Steere's cable. Trade sources report that the crop in Denmark was damaged by continual rains at harvest time. The recent rains and floods damaged all cereal crops in Belgium and large quantities are reported as unfit for milling. Sweden also reported damage from excessive rains.

Argentina

The wheat crop in the province of Buenos Aires was in good condition and better than at this time last year, according to a cable on September 19 from Agricultural Commissioner Ray at Buenos Aires. The flaxseed crop was in good condition but was somewhat late. The province of Santa Fe reports good wheat and flaxseed crop conditions with very little frost damage. Slight frost damage to the wheat crop was reported in the north-eastern part of the province of Cordoba, but generally the crop was in good condition. Flaxseed was in good condition. Wheat in the province of Entre Rios was in excellent condition and the flaxseed crop was fair with some poor stands but the outlook was favorable. The territory of La Pampa was developing normally; flaxseed was still being planted. Unofficial reports say that the province of Buenos Aires had light rains on September 8 and 9 but very little elsewhere this month. The temperature during the week ended September 19 was below normal.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

Continental European markets held their own during the week ended September 17 as a result of flour mill interest remaining steady and moderate marketing activity, according to Mr. Steere's cable. Holland experienced good business in Argentine Bahia Blanca, hard winter, Manitoba and Russian wheat with offers from the Danube less pressing. Belgium trading was moderate, taking hard winter and Danube wheat. France reported good demand from mills with offers of good quality wheat scarce. The market in Italy was quiet. The restrictions on imports into Czechoslovakia improved business in domestic wheat, and prices there were higher. The tone of the market in Austria was somewhat improved. There was good current business in both wheat and rye on the German market, also some purchases of foreign wheat and some exports of domestic wheat. Farm offers have been restricted but are reported increasing. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on September 16 was \$1.36 compared with \$1.38 a week earlier. The prices of rye were \$1.11 and \$1.05 respectively.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Tokyo

Consul General Garrels at Tokyo cables the following wheat prices at the mill on September 1: Western white No. 2, \$.89 per bushel; Canadian No. 5, \$.87; Australian f.a.q. \$.89; domestic-standard grade, \$.85. Portland wheat, western white No. 2, c.i.f. Yokahama was quoted at \$.53 per bushel, duty and landing charges excluded. The wholesale price of flour at the mill on September 1 was \$1.07 per bag of 49 pounds.

Imports of wheat for the month of July were: United States, 397,414 bushels; Canada, 373,885; Australia, 1,070,214; total imports 1,841,513 bushels. Total flour exports for the month of July amounted to 97,775 barrels of 196 pounds. The domestic flour market was weak. Export demand of flour was good and less than normal stocks on hand were reported. Mills were fairly active on account of the large consumption and domestic demand together with good export demand from China.

Movement to marketUnited States

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour,
July 1 to Sept. 12, 1930-31 and 1931-32 a/

Item	July 1, 1930	July 1, 1931	Week ended			
	to Sept. 13, 1930	to Sept. 12, 1931	Sept. 13 1930	Aug. 29 1931	Sept. 5 1931	Sept. 12 1931
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Exports, domestic <u>b/</u>	48,637	29,804	3,875	1,717	1,742	1,493
Imports, from Canada <u>c/</u>	4,078	3,672	722	413	293	257
Net exports	44,559	26,132	3,153	1,304	1,449	1,236

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat
August 1 to Sept. 11, 1930-31 and 1931-32

Item	Aug. 1, 1930 to Sept. 12, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931 to Sept. 11, 1931	Week ended		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Sept. 12 1930	Sept. 4 1931	Sept. 11 1931
Stocks in store:					
Western Gr. Insp. Div.			83,176	78,227	81,024
Total Canada			118,743	104,470	106,182
Receipts:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	26,122	7,624	13,112	2,573	3,242
Vancouver	6,848	2,830	1,195	443	684
Shipments:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	27,568	20,724	9,078	4,118	3,254
Vancouver	4,540	4,370	1,661	971	905

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

Wheat prices

Prices of wheat futures at all of the principal world markets except Liverpool were lower on September 19 than they were a week before. At Chicago, December futures closed at 49 cents on September 19 as compared to 50 cents a week earlier. Kansas City December futures declined from a close of 43 cents on September 12 to 42 cents on September 19. At Minneapolis the decline during the same week was from 62 to 60 cents per bushel. At Winnipeg, December futures declined from 53 cents on September 12 to 52 cents on September 19. At Liverpool, December futures closed at 58 cents on September 12 and September 19. Buenos Aires December futures declined from 42 cents on September 11 to 40 cents on September 18.

Cash prices of all classes of wheat at the principal United States markets averaged higher during the week ended September 18 than during the previous week. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City averaged 45 cents as compared to 42.2 cents for the previous week. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced from an average of 71 cents for the week ended September 11 to 75.4 cents for the week ended September 17. The advance in No. 2

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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amber durum at Minneapolis during the corresponding period was from 71.1 to 74.1 cents. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis advanced from 47.8 to 48.5 cents. Western white at Seattle averaged 48.6 for the week ended September 11 as compared to 47.6 cents for the previous week. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at six markets advanced from 56.2 cents for the week ended September 11 to 59.0 cents for the week ended September 18.

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FEED GRAINSCorn

The first official estimate of the 1931 corn crop in Spain is 23,424,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 14 per cent from the 1930 crop. The previous estimate of the crop in Hungary has been increased by more than 3,000,000 bushels to 57,320,000 bushels, which is an increase of 3.5 per cent over the production of last year. The total for the 6 European countries so far reported now stands at 351,289,000 bushels, or more than 17 per cent above the harvest in those countries last year. The first estimate of the total corn acreage sown in Italy this year is about 2 per cent below that in 1930. See corn acreage and production tables, pages 530 and 531.

Exports of corn from the principal corn exporting countries since November 1, 1930, have been about 48 per cent above those for the preceding season. Argentine exports from the new crop since April 1 have been very heavy, and still continue above 8,000,000 bushels weekly. There was not much change in United States and Argentine corn prices for immediate delivery during the week ended September 11, but future quotations declined a little. The spread between the December futures of United States and Argentine corn was about 12 cents, while last year there was a corresponding spread of 37 cents. See tables showing corn trade and prices, pages 532 and 533.

Barley

In the three Prairie Provinces of Canada about 38 per cent of the barley had been threshed by September 12, according to reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In Manitoba about 60 per cent had been threshed, and in Saskatchewan 30 per cent. In Alberta about 60 per cent of the barley had been cut.

The 1931 barley production in 25 countries so far reported, which last year accounted for nearly 78 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,052,556,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 18 per cent from the production of last year. The European total in 18 countries, including slight revisions in the earlier estimates for Spain and Austria, now stands 9 per cent below the 1930 production. See barley acreage and production tables, pages 530 and 531.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Exports of barley from the principal exporting countries since July 1 have been about 13 per cent below those of last year. United States barley exports decreased somewhat during the week ended September 12, while prices advanced to the highest level since April. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 532 and 533.

Stocks of barley in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 11 amounted to 7,569,000 bushels compared with 18,970,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Oats.

In the three Prairie Provinces of Canada as a whole about 38 per cent of the oats had been threshed by September 12. In Manitoba about 58 per cent had been threshed and in Saskatchewan 33 per cent. In Alberta about 58 per cent of the oats cutting had been completed.

The 1931 oats production in 21 countries so far reported, which last year accounted for nearly 92 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 3,043,412 bushels, which is more than 7 per cent below the 1930 production. There has as yet been no official estimate of the crop in France, but M. Destombe, a reliable authority on the subject, places the crop at about 12 per cent above that of last year. The total for the 16 European countries now reported, including this estimate for France, a decrease of more than 1,600,000 bushels in the previous estimate for Spain, and a slight increase in the figure for Austria, is more than three per cent above that for the same countries last year. See oats acreage, production, in tables, pages 530 and 531.

Exports of oats from the principal exporting countries since July 1 show an increase of about 40 per cent over those of last year, due to heavier exports from Argentina and Canada. United States exports continue small, and prices low. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 532 and 533.

Division
Stocks of oats in the Western Grain Inspection/ of Canada on September 11 amounted to 7,539,000 bushels compared with 4,369,000 bushels last year. The exportable surplus of oats in Argentina on July 15 has been unofficially estimated at 13,955,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

European cotton markets slow

Demand for actual cotton at Liverpool was only moderate during the week ended September 18 and sales totaled 31,000 bales as against 47,500 the previous week. Prices of most foreign cottons were slightly above those on September 11: except Brazilian Fair Ceara and Sao Paulo which declined 2 points to a new season's low at 7.38 cents a pound. (See Liverpool price table, page 539.) General conditions appeared very quiet and fresh trading was reported lacking. At Manchester the market for yarn and cloth was very poor as a result of financial uncertainty. India cloth sales were disappointing though a little more activity on the China account appeared. Demand at Bremen continued small with the interior situation unchanged.

American cotton prices lower in Japan

Parity in favor of American cotton in Japanese markets increased to such an extent during August that practically no interest was displayed in Indian cotton, according to cabled advices from Consul Donovan at Kobe. Spot yarn decreased 22 per cent, while yarn futures decreased 16 per cent. Total imports of American cotton during July amounted to 63,878 bales and of Indian 75,158 bales. The figure for American cotton is the lowest since last February. Visible raw cotton stocks in all Japan continued to decline and at the end of July were 301,938 bales of which 196,436 bales were American compared with 112,000 bales a year ago. Yarn production during July amounted to 217,191 bales compared with 213,756 bales in June and 177,000 in July 1930. Yarn prices were too low late in August to make importing of Chinese yarn profitable. Demand for piece goods continued dull during July and the early part of August. Piece goods exports for Japan during July amounted to 137,795,000 square yards compared with 118,000,000 square yards in July 1930.

Russian cotton in good condition

Cotton in some sections of Central Asia (Turkestan) was in the first stage of blooming during the first half of August, and the condition was reported to be average or above average, according to the report of the Weather Bureau of the Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R, published in the "Socialist Agriculture", August 22, 1931. In other sections of this region, the bolls were beginning to open and the condition of the crop was reported as satisfactory. Central Asia (Republic of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tadzhikistan) accounts for about 60 per cent of the 1931-32 Russian cotton acreage. In the western part of North Caucasus, the plants were blooming and in the eastern part of the region, bolls were beginning to form; condition

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is reported as satisfactory. North Caucasus is one of the new regions of cotton cultivation in Russia where a large increase in acreage has occurred this year. In Crimea which is similarly a new cotton region, the condition of the crop is reported as satisfactory. See "Foreign Crops and Markets", August 3, 1931, p. 166, for the regional distribution of Russian cotton acreage.

Egypt cuts cotton acreage

A decree restricting the Sakellaridis area to 30 per cent and other cottons to 25 per cent of the cultivated area next year was approved by the Government on September 21, according to a cable from Cotton Specialist P. K. Norris at Cairo. An official government report places the 1931 Egyptian cotton acreage at 1,747,000 acres against 2,082,000 acres for 1930. A cut of more than 42 per cent in the Sakellaridis area is the feature of the current Egyptian cotton acreage situation. Planting of that variety in the Delta was limited by decree to 40 per cent of the total crop acreage of the region. Cotton was reported in early August to be in fine growing condition, with no further danger of water shortage. Private estimates place the current Egyptian crop at 1,502,000 to 1,554,000 bales.

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HEMPSouth Italian hemp crop reduced

The 1931-32 hemp crop in southern Italy is approximately two-thirds the size of a normal crop and it is understood that the crop this year will be between 22,000 and 24,000 short tons, according to Consul General Louis W. Dreyfus at Naples. The quality of the crop is reported as very good, the fiber being strong and of clear color with an average length about two meters.

TOBACCOThe Chinese Cigarette-Tobacco Situation

Conditions in the Chinese tobacco and cigarette business are not materially different from conditions of last year, when a new record was established in United States exports of flue cured leaf to China, according to a cable to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. During the year ending June 30, 1931, 143,989,000 pounds of flue-cured leaf were shipped to China, as compared to 128,144,000 and 131,254,000 pounds during the two preceding years, respectively.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

There are many indications of a continually expanding consumption of cigarettes in China but at present one of the fundamental difficulties in enlarging the use of American leaf is the very low silver exchange. Cigarette companies have found it difficult to advance the price of cigarettes in keeping with the low exchange rate of silver and still maintain a high volume of sales. The gold equivalent of current prices of the most popular brands in China has become so low at the present exchange that manufacturers must resort to lower grades of American leaf and to native leaf grown from American seed. Chinese leaf varies considerably in quality, and the extent to which substitution can take place without injuring the quality and sales of a particular brand of cigarettes varies with each brand. The cheapest brands are using largely Chinese leaf, but many of the best selling brands maintain substantial percentages of American leaf. There has been, however, a very evident trend in consumption towards lower grade cigarettes.

Under the circumstances the domestic acreage of flue-cured leaf, particularly in the Shantung district, has made gains. Excessive rainfall has reduced the yield prospects in the Shantung district and the crop is maturing earlier than usual with leaf lighter in weight. Due to uncertain yields, the crop prospect varies from 45,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds compared to an estimated production of 42,000,000 pounds last year and 30,000,000 pounds in 1929. The average price of the Shantung crop last year was estimated at Mex. 19 cents equivalent to U. S. 5 to 6 cents a pound. Honan province is forecasted at 50,000,000 pounds or very similar to the last year's production. In Anhwei province where there is a normal production of about 3,000,000 pounds, the production this year is down to about 1,500,000 pounds due to flood and excessive rainfall. From the foregoing details the entire crop in China promises to be somewhat larger than last year. The crop last year was substantially larger than the year previous but in spite of that fact there were large takings of American leaf, as indicated above. Present stocks of American leaf in the hands of independent leaf dealers at Shanghai are not large and the prevailing low prices in American leaf markets may partly offset the exchange rate.

Cigarette factories continue active operations and the volume of output, as indicated by the sales of cigarette stamps by the Consolidated Cigarette Tax Bureau at Shanghai, continues to advance. Summer operations were particularly good as indicated by these records and the fall and winter months are normally better than during the warm, damp spring and summer months. Records of cigarette stamps issued by the Consolidated Tobacco Tax Bureau at Shanghai are included in the table on page 537 and although the figures for 1929 are not directly comparable with 1930-31, the statistics give an indication of the monthly output of cigarettes by the factories at Shanghai and indicate the very favorable operations during the past months. The statistics represent cases of 50,000 cigarettes. It will be noted that stamps issued in July represented 20,000 cases.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

One of the significant developments during the past eighteen months has been an improvement in the operations of Chinese owned factories as distinguished from foreign owned. In 1929 the output of Chinese factories represented about 40 per cent of the total production at Shanghai but during the first seven months of 1931 their output represented about 65 per cent of the total production. With this development has come a greater volume of sales by independent leaf dealers or their agents stationed in Shanghai.

At various times there have been attempts to create provincial tobacco monopolies in China and the latest effort is by the Canton government in South China. The monopoly which has been instituted plans to buy cigarettes from the manufacturers in the north and re-distribute them in the Canton area but manufacturers have protested the establishment of a provincial monopoly and shipments to Canton have been suspended. The establishment of a monopoly would disturb the smooth administration of tax matters by the Consolidated Tax Bureau under which the cigarette business in many provinces has gone forward.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

Larger olive oil production in Mediterranean area

Early estimates place the 1931-32 output of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin at 985,000 short tons against the unusually low figure of 483,000 short tons for 1930-31, according to Walter Bauer of the Foreign Agricultural Service office at Marseille. The current preliminary figure also is larger than the average for the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31. If the 1930-31 figures are excluded from the average of recent years, however, the new estimate is about equal to the average of the other four earlier years. Early prospects this season pointed to an excellent crop. Heat and drought during June and July resulted in rather pessimistic prospects, but during August conditions improved, especially in North Africa and Spain.

During the period 1926-27 to 1930-31, Spain accounted for about 46 per cent of the reported Mediterranean olive oil crop. The current estimate for Spain at 495,000 short tons is several times larger than the short 1930-31 crop and above the average of the last five years. The trees are in fairly good shape despite the early season damage, Mr. Bauer reports. The fruit is developing into generally smaller sizes, but the oil content is higher owing to the deficiency in moisture. In Italy, the next largest producer, the situation appears to be not quite so favorable as in Spain. The most critical period in the development of the Mediterranean olives is passed, but there are still two or three months to go before oil pressing can begin. The olive fly generally appears in September. There was little damage from that source up to September 1, the time of reporting, but continued dry weather would favor damage from that source.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Information available in the Marseille office indicates unusually light stocks of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin, according to Mr. Bauer. Stocks as of September 1 were considerably smaller than those of a year earlier as a result of the short 1930-31 crop. Most of the present stocks are held in Spain. Supplies in Italy from the 1930-31 crop were short enough to require the importing of considerable quantities. Official figures indicate that for the period January-May 1931, net imports of olive oil into Italy totaled 5,111 short tons, against net exports of 7,153 short tons for the corresponding 1930 period and 19,504 short tons in 1929. Prices of oil in the leading Mediterranean markets have been fairly steady in recent months. See olive oil production table, page 535.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

European dried prune crops reduced

The dried prune production situation changed considerably in France and Yugoslavia during August since the weather was unfavorable in both countries, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. The combined yield of these two countries is now estimated at 19,000 short tons as compared with 25,000 short tons a month ago. Last year the production in these two countries was estimated at 26,300 short tons. The unfavorable weather, in addition to reducing the prospective yield also affected the quality to the extent that it will be lower than a year ago.

Early season estimates placed the production of fresh prunes in Yugoslavia this year at 441,000 short tons but now it seems that the actual yield will not be more than about 340,000 short tons. This reduction in the estimate is made necessary because of the drought and high temperatures that prevailed during July and August. It is now estimated that the exports of fresh prunes this season will amount to approximately 22,000 short tons. Last year 34,500 short tons of fresh prunes were exported. In view of the conditions explained above, early estimates of dried prunes available for export from Yugoslavia this season are around 11,000 short tons as compared with the 9,300 short tons, exported during 1930-31.

Commercial estimates of the 1931 production of dried prunes vary considerably for France. Dealers, however, are unanimous in their statements as to damage suffered from the heavy and continuous rains during August. The present estimates of production vary from 5,500 to 11,000 short tons but it seems probable that the actual yield will be in the neighborhood of 8,000 short tons of dried fruit. This is 1,000 short tons under the estimate of a month ago and is less than half of the 1930 crop which was estimated at

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17,000 short tons. Due to the small yield in France this year, the fruit is filling to large sizes. The quality, however, is affected adversely because of cracking following the heavy rains.

In only two seasons (1924 and 1929) out of the last nine have the yields been less than those indicated by early estimates for the present season. Regardless of the production situation, however, prices continue to decline. At the end of August the quotations on Santa Clara prunes, sizes 90/100's packed in boxes of 27.5 pounds stood at 3.35 cents per pound c.i.f. Atlantic Coast ports in France as against 3.89 cents per pound at the end of July. Sizes 60/70 were quoted at 4.36 cents per pound as against 5.12 cents at the end of July and sizes 30/40's at 7.89 cents as against 8.50 cents a month earlier.

Fig export prospects in the Mediterranean Basin

The total 1931-32 exports of figs from the six important producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin, i.e. Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy, Algeria and Portugal, are now estimated at about 74,800 short tons against the 75,565 short tons exported from the 1930 crop, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Malory at Marseille. The situation in Turkey and Greece is of the most importance to the United States since most of the figs imported into this country come from those two producing areas. The crop in Turkey is now estimated at 31,000 short tons as against 28,000 short tons in 1930-31. The crop in Greece is placed at 16,000 short tons as against 17,625 short tons last year. The quality of the crop so far harvested in both countries is good.

European walnut crops larger than last year.

The 1931 production of walnuts in areas of commercial importance in Europe, i.e. in Italy, France, Rumania and Yugoslavia, is now estimated at 1,530,000 bags of 110 pounds each, unshelled basis, as against 1,135,000 bags in 1930 and 1,348,000 bags in 1929. The situation as regards the quality of the 1931 crop, however, is rather uncertain because rains were heavy and frequent in France during August and drought has prevailed in Italy. The quality situation, however, remains good in Rumania. The 1931 production estimates with the production for 1930 in parenthesis are as follows: Italy 265,000 (255,000) bags; France, table varieties, 315,000 (185,000) bags and shelling varieties 600,000 (420,000) bags; Rumania 270,000 (215,000) bags; Yugoslavia, exportable surplus, 80,000 (60,000) bags.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

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Hog numbers increase in Germany

Hog numbers in Germany showed a further increase on September 1, 1931 according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Attache Steere giving figures for Prussia, where almost 70 per cent of Germany's hog population is found. However a 35 per cent reduction in brood sows under one year is reported.

The number of hogs in Prussia on September 1, 1931 was estimated at 17,328,000, according to the cable, an increase of 9 per cent over the estimate for same date of 1930. Brood sows of 6 months to one year which numbered 360,000 this year showed a substantial reduction of 35 per cent compared with the number reported on September 1, 1930. Sows over one year, however, increased 15 per cent to 1,155,000. See table, page 538. The total number of hogs in Germany in September 1930, was 25,414,000, an increase of 19 per cent over the number reported on September 2, 1929. On June 1, 1931, total numbers were placed at 22,528,000.

Prices for good wools firm at London

Opening prices were fully maintained on best wools of all grades during the first three days of the London sales, according to a cable of September 19, to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Attache E.A. Foley. All faulty wools were irregular, however, as buyers offered reduced prices and withdrawals which have amounted to 10 to 15 per cent of total offerings, were mostly of this type. France and Germany bought more actively than at the opening but Yorkshire buyers retained the lead. Most importers are selling freely and full catalogs so far have been available daily.

Business has failed to increase in Bradford and prices of tops and yarns declined during the past week though there has been more inquiry for these products, according to Consul Edwards. Spinners are rather doubtful as to the course of prices at London and are unwilling to maintain large stocks of yarn. Cloth manufacturers report that buyers are continuing their cautious attitude and the present talk of a tariff is causing some hesitation on piece goods orders. Bradford prices reported on September 18, were as follows: Tops; 64s 40.6 cents per pound, 50s 22.3 cents per pound. Yarns; 2/48s 64.9 cents per pound; 2/32s 38.5 cents per pound.

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SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

An official estimate places the 1931-32 wool clip of the Union of South Africa at 335,000,000 pounds. Estimates of the 1930-31 clip range from 290,000,000 to 307,000,000 pounds. The original 1930-31 estimate of 377,000,000 pounds made in September 1930 was not reached, owing largely to the fact that farmers reduced their fall shearing operations. Wool exports totaled 283,000,000 pounds for the 1930-31 season, according to Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria. That figure was 8 per cent under the exports for 1929-30. Unsold wool at South African ports on June 30, 1931 totaled 14,900,000 pounds, or more than 3 times as much as a year earlier, Mr. Taylor reports. Commenting on the start of the 1931-32 season, Mr. Taylor states that grazing conditions have been generally good, and that most areas report good lamb crops.

In his August wool report, Mr. Taylor reports conditions favoring an early opening of the 1931-32 selling season in South Africa. A prominent wool cooperative official was quoted as confirming the lack of wool stocks at Cape Town in mid-August, which is regarded as an important point in encouraging early selling. Need of ready money also is a factor. The favorable winter just passed has had a good effect upon the availability of desirable wools. Growers are being urged to class their clips according to quality rather than length of staple, the method employed heretofore. A new set of classifications for wool has been worked out, but had not been agreed upon by producers' organizations and the trade at the time of reporting.

The unfavorable economic state of mohair producers in the Port Elizabeth area has called forth resolutions asking additional government assistance, Mr. Taylor reports. The principal resolution stated, among other things, that advances made under the terms of the warehouse act were inadequate and that without further assistance, a majority of mohair producers would be forced out of business. It was pointed out that material migrations of farmers to the coast towns have taken place. The mohair areas are held as unsuitable for forms of agriculture other than raising goats. Special attention is asked in government contracts where mohair might be substituted for other materials.

Reviewing the results of the 1930-31 wool season, Mr. Taylor reports total wool exports, greasy basis, for the period July-May 1930-31 at 276,000,000 pounds against 307,000,000 pounds for the preceding 12 months. The value of exports for 11 months of the 1930-31 season was placed at approximately \$36,500,000 against \$55,000,000 for the total 1929-30 movement and \$80,000,000 for the 1928-29 exports, which were about the same volume as those of 1930-31. The quality of the 1930-31 clip was little different from the quality of other recent clips. Fine merino wools comprised the great bulk of the clip. The percentage yield of the wools, however, is perhaps somewhat higher than in the past.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL PRODUCTION AND TRADE, CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Wool exports, by months,
1928-29 to 1930-31

Month	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
<u>Greasy -</u>			
July	1,641,831	1,346,766	1,814,598
August	701,936	963,506	622,965
September	3,424,191	2,251,838	6,321,680
October	17,717,522	19,242,120	21,771,746
November	45,727,344	56,268,049	39,756,929
December	58,165,814	61,791,495	52,089,389
January	37,122,467	29,370,988	14,533,817
February	29,648,425	29,984,297	27,377,338
March	24,879,028	23,173,450	51,623,345
April	20,072,334	23,587,264	33,787,113
May	19,611,174	26,409,936	14,084,897
June	6,949,916	13,754,403	
Total	265,661,982	288,144,112	263,783,817
<u>Scoured -</u>			
July	441,627	417,621	406,699
August	424,083	283,699	386,153
September	210,603	220,208	427,549
October	291,779	403,634	191,962
November	752,402	671,928	324,201
December	702,826	923,609	256,920
January	751,553	511,368	358,221
February	843,339	691,849	649,271
March	592,019	603,559	729,362
April	509,536	751,328	610,249
May	646,834	965,510	475,039
June	467,352	849,678	
Total	6,633,953	7,293,991	4,815,626
Total, grease wool basis...	282,910,260	307,108,489	276,304,445

Scoured wool consists chiefly of locks, bellies and pieces and other inferior wools. Yield is, therefore, less than the average yield of South African wools. Scoured wool can be converted into greasy wool with approximate accuracy by multiplying by 2.6.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL PRODUCTION AND TRADE, CONT'D

The modern practice of building jackal proof fences has been an important factor in improved yield. This practice eliminates the necessity of driving sheep over dusty trails to the kraals, or usual enclosures near the farmsteads. The provision of winter feed in certain instances also has reduced the driving of sheep from high pastures to low pastures, a practice which contributes to dirty wool, Mr. Taylor states.

In January 1931 the various factors interested in marketing South African wool inaugurated a system of fixed quantities to be offered monthly for sale at Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth. This scheme was the result of the disorganized market experienced in December 1930. In January, however, prices were so low that less than the established quota of wool was offered. In February, the quantity demanded at prevailing prices, was approximately equal to the February quota. In March, however, prices reached a substantially higher level; demand was more active; the quota was abandoned and a substantially larger quantity of wool was sold. It is generally admitted, Mr. Taylor states, that the rationing plan gave selling brokers courage to refrain from offering wools at the low prices then prevailing, but the plan is regarded as of value only as a last resort.

Prices received for the 1930-31 wool clip in South Africa were lower than in any recent year and were almost down to the extremely low figure of 12 cents per pound established in 1908. Wool prices were relatively lower last season than were the prices of other South African Agricultural products, Mr. Taylor states. The average price of wool for the year ended June 30, 1931, grease basis, was 13 cents per pound. For the preceding year the average was 18.6 cents and 29.3 cents in the year ended June 30, 1929. The high point of the past 10 years was reached in the calendar year 1924 with an average of 41.2 cents.

SPAIN MAKES LAND CULTIVATION COMPULSORY

The Spanish Government has taken steps in recent months to keep all farm units in productive operation, according to a recent report from Mr. Walter Bauer, of the Foreign Agricultural Service's office at Marseille, France. The law requires that the mayor of each locality, in cooperation with the rural police, shall constitute a committee to determine what farms are not operated "as season and crop require and according to the standards of a good farmer". On the advice of state agricultural experts, a plan of operations for backward farms is worked out and presented to the farm operator. The police are empowered to enforce observance of the prescribed program. Where the operator so desires, and has the evident ability, he may be designated as the state expert, or may engage a private specialist to formulate the operations program. Where non-cooperation is encountered, the local committee may engage labor to work the farm, billing the operator for the costs incurred.

SPAIN MAKES LAND CULTIVATION COMPULSORY, CONT'D

The original plan did not contemplate more than seeing that each season's current work is carried out along fairly thorough lines, according to Mr. Bauer. Waste prevention was the leading object. In addition to seeing that losses from faulty cultural methods are reduced to a minimum, the committee also will secure complete harvesting of all crops. The farm operator is given two day's notice to adopt the plans of the expert before the committee takes charge of the farm. The attitude of the government apparently is that the new measures can reduce agricultural unemployment while at the same time reducing the import requirements in agricultural products. Wheat and corn especially are receiving attention, since there are import balances in those grains. Export balances exist in rice, barley and rye.

The new control of Spanish farm operations so far has not been used to increase acreage directly, Mr. Bauer reports. The original decree was aimed at a successful handling of the grain crops for 1931. A supplementary measure is under consideration to include the general supervision of preliminary field work and sowing. The new measure expressly states that supervision shall cover only those lands already under cultivation and makes no provision for the utilization of virgin land. An influence on acreage is exercised, however, since current sowings cannot be reduced. Compulsory sowings can be ordered in regions where abandonment of acreage would be reflected in unemployment of agricultural workers.

It is provided further that there shall be no change in the percentage distribution of the various crops on each farm. It appears, therefore, that no increase in the wheat acreage is contemplated. However, the term "land which has already been broken up" permits also the interpretation that any land once plowed on a given farm but which has been held out of cultivation for a series of years, may be included in the current operations program. It may be supposed, for instance, that the difference between the highest wheat acreage ever reached in Spain and the present acreage, less such areas as may have gone into other crops, could be returned to wheat production. There is no indication as yet as to whether the government will use the above interpretation, but increases over the acreage harvested this year are made possible by the wording of the proposed legislation.

In citrus fruit and olives, as well as in grain, the government is in a position to secure a complete harvest, despite the reluctance of growers to pay the prevailing rate of wages for agricultural labor. The Government appears to be especially anxious to maintain grain production on the larger holdings, but some opposition is anticipated, not only from larger owners but from all who must hire farm labor under the new provisions designed to improve the status of those workers. The wheat acreage has not declined materially in recent year, but apparently there has been some feeling that, under the more or less unsettled political conditions, many landowners may not try to carry on farm operations on the usual scale.

SPAIN MAKES LAND CULTIVATION COMPULSORY, CONT'D

SPAIN: Wheat and corn acreage, averages
1909-13, annual 1926-1930

Crop	Average 1909-13	Harvest year				
		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Wheat ...	9,547	10,775	10,826	10,479	10,622	10,530
Corn	1,134	1,006	1,143	950	1,006	1,072

International Institute of Agriculture.

COST OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA, 1930-31

The total weighted average cost of wheat production in Argentina for the 1930-31 crop, including transportation to railway stations, is estimated at \$6.35 m/n (paper pesos) per quintal - 60.71 cents per bushel a/, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics for Argentina. All of the costs, the report continues, have been calculated according to specified zones and their proportion of importance for each zone. Once the cost per zone was found, the general average for the whole country was calculated, taking into account the respective production capacity of each zone.

The distribution by zones is as follows:

Zone	Cost delivered at railway station	
	Paper pesos per quintal	Cents per bushel <u>a/</u>
Northern Buenos Aires	7.48	71.51
Southern " "	5.96	56.98
Southwest " "	6.27	59.95
West central " "	5.46	52.20
Northern Santa Fe	6.81	65.11
Southern " "	6.65	63.58
Southern Cordoba	6.56	62.72
Eastern "	6.77	64.73
Eastern Entre Rios	6.80	65.01
Western " "	6.65	63.58
La Pampa	6.46	61.76
Average all zones	6.35	60.71

a/ Converted on basis monthly average gold exchange April 1930 to March 1931 or period covering the 1930-31 crop. Paper pesos computed at 44% of gold peso.

The province of Buenos Aires in 1930-31 accounted for about 44 per cent of the sown wheat area of Argentina, Santa Fe 10 per cent, Cordoba 28 per cent, Entre Rios 5 per cent, La Pampa 11 per cent and others about 2 per cent. It is noteworthy that three of the four zones of the most important wheat province had the lowest costs of production of the eleven recorded zones, though the other zone reports the highest average cost. The relatively uniform average cost in most of the eleven listed wheat zones, however, is also significant.

Five general headings of cost items are used in the report: (1) Rent; (2) interest; (3) depreciation; (4) production or operating costs; and (5) transportation. The report states that use was made of questionnaires on wages and agricultural prices which were supplied by voluntary reporters of the Bureau who were distributed all over the country. Valuable cooperation of regional agronomists and Bureau inspectors who simultaneously submitted data on present prices and values is said to have served as an effective medium to check the data submitted by the correspondents. In all these data, the decrease, caused by the present crisis, in various factors which make up the cost have been taken into account, according to the report.

The five principal headings into which the cost of production was divided were as follows:

	Cost on railway freight car at station (average for all the grain zone)					
<u>Items of cost</u>	<u>Cost per acre</u>			<u>Cost per bushel</u>		<u>Per cent</u>
	<u>m/n per</u> <u>quintal</u>	<u>Dollars a/</u>	<u>m/n per</u> <u>quintal</u>	<u>Cents a/</u>		
Rent.....	15.90	2.26	1.63	15.58		25.7
Interest.....	6.25	.89	0.64	6.12		10.2
Depreciation.....	5.30	.75	0.55	5.26		8.6
Cost of production.....	28.00	3.98	2.87	27.44		45.0
Transportation (bags and cartage).....	6.40	.91	0.66	6.31		10.5
Total cost.....	61.85	8.79	6.35	60.71		100.0

a/ For conversion basis see footnote, page .

The calculated cost of production of \$6.35 m/n per quintal (60.71 cents per bushel.) on board railway cars amounts to \$7.60 m/n per quintal at port (72.66 cents per bushel) once the movement from station and railway freights have been added on.

COST OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA 1930-31, CONT'D

The results obtained clearly show, the Argentine Bureau points out, that the prevailing agricultural crisis has caused an appreciable reduction in the cost of producing wheat during the last few seasons, a decrease which they calculate at about 20 per cent for all the different items entering into the cost. The standard of living of the farmer has also been appreciably reduced, the report notes. Threshing expenses have decreased although the influencing factor in the reduction of this large expense has been the general use of the harvester-thresher. The use of second-hand bags is reported to have become general during the latest harvests, second-hand bags being priced about 20 per cent below the new. This factor is expected to disappear with the more extensive use of grain elevators. At present the farmer is said to receive from the buyer no extra credit for the bag, which is included with the wheat sale on a weight basis and paid for only as wheat.

Wages have suffered considerable decreases in all zones, and in some regions, such as La Pampa, hired labor has been eliminated, this having contributed to a considerable extent toward lower production costs. This is of special importance in analyzing the Argentine wheat cost figure since the estimate does not include a regular wage rate for the farmer and his family working on the land, but only includes the cost of food for those members working on the farm. This deviation from the scientific principle of labor allowance is an effort, the report states, to approximate the result to the necessary and practical value which the system of agricultural exploitation in that country requires.

Interest and depreciation was calculated on the different factors, except circulating capital which is said to be of very little importance and does not influence the cost to any appreciable extent. The proportion of farmers who use pedigree seed, as well as the proportion who use second-hand (used) bags, was also taken into account. The yields, however, are said to correspond to the normal for the zones, so as to avoid the misleading effect of an extraordinary crop. In addition, those zones where the farmer has small resources other than those from cereals and linseed, have been especially considered and such income subtracted from the total cost in order to obtain the net cost.

In spite of the reduction made in the rent of some lands, there has not been an equivalent adjustment in the cost of rent as compared with some cost factors, the Argentine Bureau points out. This factor still represents 25 per cent of the total production cost. The greatest advantage has been obtained by farmers in the payment of rent "in kind" (share basis) which enabled them, during times when prices dropped to exceptionally low levels, to pass on a part of the burden of the crisis with the owner of the land. Nevertheless the present system of payment of rent "in kind" is not the form most suitable for the farmer nor the lessee, the report states. On this subject the Argentine Bureau reports that they expect to submit a separate study soon with a proposed scale of rent, based on the yield and price of the products, applying the value of the cost of production as a correction factor. According to the plan of the Minister of Agriculture, the Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics, is continuing its studies with the view of determining the cost of production of linseed and other cereals.

WHEAT: Acreage world, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1929-1931

Country a/	Average 1909- 1913	Average 1923- 1927	Harvest year			Per cent 1931 is of 1930
			1929	1930	1931	
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per
North America:	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	cent
United States.....	47,097	58,272	61,464	60,520	57,669	95.3
Canada.....	b/ 9,945	24,119	25,255	24,898	24,109	96.8
Other N. America....	2,174	1,283	1,293	1,216	1,424	117.1
Total to date	59,216	83,674	88,012	86,634	83,202	96.0
Europe:						
France.....	16,500	12,802	12,673	12,990	12,493	96.2
Italy.....	11,793	12,263	11,794	11,896	12,029	101.1
Spain.....	9,547	10,479	10,622	10,531	10,872	103.2
Rumania.....	9,515	7,923	6,764	7,551	7,028	93.1
Yugoslavia.....	3,982	4,683	5,213	5,233	5,239	100.1
Germany.....	4,029	4,269	3,955	4,402	5,324	120.9
Hungary.....	3,712	4,144	3,795	4,187	4,124	98.5
Poland.....	3,343	3,187	3,526	4,066	4,067	100.0
Bulgaria.....	2,409	2,313	2,661	2,958	2,869	97.0
England and Wales...	1,787	1,396	1,330	1,346	1,197	88.9
Czechoslovakia.....	1,718	1,918	2,023	1,983	1,978	99.7
Greece.....	b/ 1,134	1,329	1,249	1,191	c/ 1,359	114.1
Russia.....	74,031	71,956	81,000	85,794	92,554	107.9
Other Europe d/.....	3,334	3,925	3,889	4,197	4,264	101.6
Total to date, ex- cluding Russia....	72,803	71,131	69,494	72,531	72,843	100.4
North Africa:						
Algeria.....	3,521	3,656	3,795	3,980	3,529	88.7
Morocco.....	1,700	2,665	3,011	2,957	2,719	92.0
Other N. Africa.....	1,335	2,046	1,756	1,966	1,921	97.7
Total to date.....	6,556	8,367	8,562	8,903	8,169	91.8
Asia:						
India.....	29,224	32,193	31,973	31,654	32,181	101.7
Japan.....	1,179	1,201	1,213	1,198	1,220	101.8
Other Asia.....	900	1,024	899	1,175	1,163	99.4
Total to date....	31,303	34,418	34,085	34,027	34,569	101.6
Total N.H. to date	168,878	197,590	200,153	202,095	198,783	98.4
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Argentina.....	16,051	20,756	19,486	21,283	17,050	80.1
Australia.....	7,603	14,840	14,977	18,149		
Chile.....	1,003	1,715	1,753	1,646		
Uruguay.....	b/ 791	1,256	1,097	864		
Other S. Hemisphere ...						
Total S.H. to date	16,051	20,756	19,486	21,283	17,050	80.1
Grand total to date	185,929	218,346	219,639	223,378	215,833	96.6

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ "Total to date" means the total of figures for all countries reporting for 1931 up to the date of this issue, compared with totals for the same countries in earlier periods. b/ Four-year average. c/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. d/ Other Europe includes: Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Malta.

WHEAT: Production, world average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1929-1931

Country a/	Average 1909 1913	Average 1923- 1927	Harvest year			Per cent 1931 is of 1930
			1929	1930	1931	
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per
North America:	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	cent
United States.....	690,108	809,668	809,178	863,430	886,000	102.6
Canada.....	197,119	403,714	304,520	397,872	271,400	68.2
Other N. America....	b/11,481	11,090	11,333	11,446	15,778	137.8
Total to date.....	898,708	1,224,472	1,125,029	1,272,748	1,173,178	92.2
Europe:						
France.....	325,844	276,997	337,252	238,832	c/257,203	78.2
Italy.....	184,393	210,456	260,125	210,817	247,136	117.2
Spain.....	130,446	146,581	154,245	145,991	145,339	99.6
Rumania.....	b/158,672	96,980	99,753	130,770	112,419	86.0
Yugoslavia.....	62,024	65,096	94,999	80,325	88,183	109.8
Germany.....	131,274	105,962	123,062	139,217	e/156,637	112.5
Hungary.....	71,493	68,558	74,985	84,337	61,655	73.1
Poland.....	63,675	53,967	65,862	82,322	72,752	88.4
Bulgaria.....	37,823	34,771	33,192	58,272	57,062	97.9
England and Wales...	55,770	52,057	47,451	39,954	37,707	94.4
Czechoslovakia.....	37,879	38,982	52,902	50,338	38,323	72.2
Greece.....	f/ 16,273	10,620	8,502	12,048	b/ 14,697	122.0
Other Europe....g/...	68,319	73,486	91,326	100,194	96,822	96.6
Total to date, ex- cluding Russia...	1,343,685	1,236,513	1,443,656	1,373,417	1,385,935	100.9
North Africa:						
Algeria.....	35,161	27,610	33,150	32,249	22,046	68.4
Morocco.....	17,000	25,174	31,764	21,302	35,137	164.9
Other N. Africa.....	6,224	9,590	12,309	10,598	13,962	134.3
Total to date.....	58,385	62,374	77,223	63,949	71,145	111.2
Asia:						
India.....	351,841	344,729	320,731	590,843	347,275	88.9
Japan.....	23,635	27,521	30,495	29,538	29,519	99.9
Other Asia.....	6,898	9,736	8,320	3,878	8,825	101.0
Total to date.....	382,374	381,986	359,546	429,259	385,759	89.0
Total N.H. to date	2,683,152	2,905,315	3,005,454	3,139,373	3,016,017	96.1

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ "Total to date" means the total of figures for all countries reporting for 1931 up to the date of this issue, compared with totals for the same countries in earlier periods. b/ Four-year average. c/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin. d/ The estimate of Agricultural Attache' Steere on September 1 and the German Farm Council on August 15 was 150,643,000 bushels. f/ One year only. g/ Other Europe includes: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland and Alta.

WHEAT: Closing prices of Dec. futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires	
	1930		1931		1930		1931		1930		1931	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 11	96	58	87	50	94	57	100	60	106	64	c/91	b/46
18	99	58	91	50	97	56	103	61	111	64	c/95	c/46
25	97	56	89	49	95	55	100	56	108	62	c/96	c/43
Aug. 1	91	55	84	48	89	56	93	57	106	61	c/94	c/42
8	102	53	94	45	100	56	104	55	114	59	c/99	c/39
15	95	54	88	46	92	57	96	57	107	59	c/96	d/42
22	95	53	88	45	92	59	94	56	105	59	c/95	d/41
29	91	50	84	43	88	57	90	55	103	60	f/91	d/41
Sept. 5	91	g/49	84	g/42	88	g/58	88	g/54	100	g/56	f/88	d/40
12	86	50	79	43	84	62	82	53	95	58	f/85	42
19	85	49	79	42	84	60	79	52	92	58	f/81	40
26	78		72		76		73		87		f/76	
Oct. 3	82		76		80		79		90		f/76	
10	77		72		75		73		85		f/73	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. b/ August futures

c/ September futures. d/ October futures. e/ November futures. f/ February futures. g/ Prices are for Sept. 4.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1930		1931		1930		1931		1930		1931	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 10	83	48	81	46	97	69	83	68	85	50	92	62
17	82	45	79	43	97	69	87	63	83	48	91	57
24	83	47	81	45	97	68	83	61	87	49	92	56
31	81	46	78	43	92	62	86	58	87	47	88	52
Aug. 7	84	45	80	42	95	62	93	59	88	46	92	50
14	86	49	83	44	93	68	89	67	92	47	92	49
21	84	51	80	44	91	64	85	70	90	47	89	49
28	84	54	83	42	91	66	86	75	94	48	86	48
Sept. 4	81	54	79	41	88	68	82	76	89	45	81	48
11	81	56	80	42	90	71	79	71	90	48	80	49
18	79	59	78	45	87	75	78	74	89	48	79	
25	78		77		87		76		87		78	
Oct. 2	74		73		83		74		85		76	
9	77		75		85		80		80		76	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

RYE: Acreage, world average 1909-13, annual 1928-31

Country <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	Harvest year				Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1928	1929	1930	1931		
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	Per cent
United States.....	2,236	3,480	3,331	3,525	3,294	93.4
Canada.....	117	840	992	1,448	983	67.9
Total (2).....	2,353	4,320	4,323	4,973	4,277	86.0
Netherlands.....	557	485	483	475	444	93.5
Belgium and Luxemburg...	674	587	585	596	575	96.5
France.....	3,095	1,900	1,936	1,906	1,745	91.6
Spain.....	1,988	1,384	1,519	1,446	1,544	106.8
Germany.....	12,713	11,452	11,680	11,642	10,776	92.6
Czechoslovakia.....	2,605	2,480	2,690	2,611	2,493	95.5
Hungary.....	1,608	1,608	1,623	1,611	1,536	95.3
Yugoslavia.....	732	496	602	525	505	96.2
Bulgaria.....	542	487	536	648	622	96.0
Rumania.....	b/ 1,286	637	773	968	938	96.9
Poland.....	12,570	13,197	14,328	14,500	14,566	100.4
Lithuania.....	1,749	1,161	1,113	974	1,136	116.6
Finland.....	589	550	563	556	554	99.6
Total (13).....	40,708	36,424	38,436	38,458	37,434	97.3
Algeria.....	3	4	3	5	2	40.0
Argentina.....	85	1,194	1,291	1,322	1,253	94.8
Total above coun- tries (17).....	43,149	41,942	44,053	44,758	42,966	96.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Four-year average.

RYE: Production, World average 1909-13, annual 1928-31

Country	Average 1909- 1913	Harvest year				Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1928	1929	1930	1931		
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Per cent
United States.....	36,093	43,366	41,911	48,149	36,233	75.2
Canada.....	2,094	14,618	9,775	22,018	7,576	34.4
Sweden.....	24,100	17,152	16,282	19,169	12,204	63.7
Netherlands.....	16,422	17,333	18,300	12,383	12,862	103.9
Belgium.....	23,644	23,154	22,162	18,630	21,135	113.4
Spain.....	27,636	16,393	22,935	20,679	22,338	108.0
Italy.....	6,317	11,024	12,071	11,165	11,528	103.2
Germany.....	368,337	335,499	321,045	302,317	275,260	91.1
Austria.....	23,785	19,920	20,097	20,613	18,109	87.8
Czechoslovakia.....	63,538	70,046	72,185	68,047	50,509	74.2
Hungary.....	31,337	32,587	31,423	28,406	20,707	72.9
Bulgaria.....	8,345	8,067	7,337	13,530	12,839	95.3
Rumania.....	a/ 20,644	11,483	13,266	18,288	15,129	82.7
Poland.....	224,836	240,545	275,964	273,923	203,138	74.2
Finland.....	10,490	10,998	13,129	14,104	13,079	92.7
Total above coun. (15)	887,618	872,190	837,882	821,421	732,696	84.0

a/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per
BARLEY	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	cent
United States	7,620	12,598	13,068	12,901	12,771	99.0
Canada	1,574	4,891	5,926	5,559	4,075	73.3
Total North America						
(2)	9,194	17,479	18,994	18,460	16,846	91.3
Europe (19)	20,107	20,896	22,081	21,394	21,423	100.1
Africa (5)	8,193	7,978	8,378	8,432	7,658	90.8
Asia (3)	5,115	5,343	5,240	5,357	5,286	98.7
Total N.Hemis.(29) ..	42,609	51,696	54,693	53,643	51,213	95.5
S. Hemis. (2)	341	1,536	1,602	1,588	1,635	103.0
Total above countries						
(31)	42,950	53,232	56,295	55,231	52,848	95.7
Est.world total excl.						
Russia and China ..	65,100	72,000	76,000	77,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,734	40,043	40,125	41,248	102.8
Canada	9,597	13,137	12,472	13,259	13,650	102.9
Total N.America (2)	46,954	54,871	52,522	53,384	54,898	102.8
Europe (15)	33,240	31,302	31,786	30,714	29,906	97.4
Africa (3)	607	779	838	840	716	85.2
Syria and Lebanon b/	12	27	28	28	27	96.4
Total N.Hemis.(21) ..	80,813	86,979	85,224	84,966	85,547	100.7
S. Hemis. (2)	2,474	3,894	4,030	4,130	3,640	88.1
Total above countries						
(23)	83,287	90,873	89,254	89,096	89,187	100.1
Est.world total excl.						
Russia and China ..	101,900	105,300	105,000	104,500		
CORN						
United States	104,229	100,673	97,856	101,413	105,557	104.1
Total North America						
(2)	104,538	100,812	98,008	101,574	105,721	104.1
Europe, 6 coun. previously reported and unchanged	13,757	15,652	17,001	15,673	15,074	96.2
Italy, total crop	4,090	3,710	3,719	3,743	3,663	97.9
Total Europe (7) ...	17,847	19,362	20,720	19,416	18,737	96.5
Africa (2)	472	622	623	670	843	125.8
Total N.Hemis.(11) ..	122,857	120,796	119,351	121,660	125,301	103.0
Est.world total excluding Russia	172,400	183,200	184,100	186,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.b/ Estimated.

Food Grains: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	<u>bushols</u>	<u>bushols</u>	<u>bushols</u>	<u>bushols</u>	<u>bushols</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
BARLEY						
United States.....	184,812	357,487	302,892	334,971	212,391	63.4
Canada.....	45,275	136,391	102,513	135,160	72,516	53.7
Total No.America (2)...	230,087	493,878	405,205	470,131	284,907	60.6
Europe, 16 coun. previously re- ptd. and unchanged.	494,440	514,598	561,601	514,147	470,443	91.5
Austria, revised.....	10,065	12,951	12,375	12,277	10,559	86.0
Spain, revised.....	74,689	81,740	97,339	101,096	90,113	89.1
Total Europe (18)	579,194	609,289	671,315	627,520	571,115	91.0
Africa (3).....	91,800	106,473	99,243	80,624	82,285	102.1
Asia (2).....	128,027	115,634	117,986	112,317	114,249	101.7
Total No.Hemis. (25)...	1,029,108	1,325,274	1,293,749	1,290,592	1,052,556	81.6
Estimated No.Hemis. total excluding Russia and China.....	1,407,000	1,663,000	1,699,000	1,664,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,358,052	1,160,877	85.5
Canada.....	351,690	480,413	300,516	449,595	360,591	80.2
Total No.America (2)...	1,495,097	1,919,820	1,528,885	1,807,647	1,521,468	84.2
Europe, 13 coun. previously re- ptd. and unchanged.	1,255,331	1,223,948	1,332,415	1,076,541	1,102,347	102.4
France.....	368,462	340,252	373,142	302,747	339,715	112.2
Spain, revised.....	29,110	35,609	45,812	52,670	42,301	80.3
Austria, revised.....	29,030	31,841	31,074	27,606	23,665	85.7
Total Europe (16)	1,681,933	1,631,650	1,782,443	1,459,564	1,508,028	103.3
Africa (3).....	17,631	18,727	21,643	20,972	13,916	66.4
Total N.Hemis. (21)...	3,194,661	3,570,197	3,332,971	3,288,183	3,043,412	92.6
Est.No.Hemis.total excl.Russia and China	3,494,000	3,841,000	3,642,000	3,584,000		
CORN						
United States.....	2,712,364	2,818,901	2,614,132	2,093,552	2,715,357	129.7
Europe, 4 coun. previously re- ptd. and unchanged..	227,997	137,685	297,685	216,752	270,545	124.8
Spain.....	26,548	21,374	24,793	27,327	23,424	85.7
Hungary, revised.....	60,813	49,592	70,631	55,395	57,320	103.5
Total Europe (6).....	315,358	208,651	393,109	299,474	351,289	117.3
Morocco.....	c/ 3,500	7,665	5,455	5,954	9,153	153.7
Total N.Hemis. (8)....	3,031,222	3,035,217	3,012,696	2,398,980	3,075,799	128.2
Est.No.Hemis.total excluding Russia and China.....	3,693,000	3,625,000	3,700,000	3,099,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Unofficial estimate by Destombe.

c/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1931-32, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1929-30	1930-31 b/	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	July 1 to and incl.	1930-31	1931-32
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States	21,544	10,390	296	245	150	Sept. 12	2,176	1,660
Canada.....	6,396	16,603				Aug. 31	100	5,943
Argentina....	5,990	c/ 11,233	c/ 17	0		Sept. 5	c/ 808	c/ 767
Danube countries c/...	66,092	70,492	1,092	1,417		Sept. 5	13,200	5,742
Total.....	100,022	108,718					16,194	14,112
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	7,196	3,123	72	108	69	Sept. 12	836	697
Canada.....	4,694	10,557				Aug. 31	1,013	2,301
Argentina....	20,181	c/ 45,328	c/ 614	c/ 478		Sept. 5	c/ 4,388	c/ 6,708
Danube countries c/...	1,453	2,496	39	29		Sept. 5	741	68
Total.....	34,294	61,504					6,978	9,774
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning November 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States	41,594	8,526	36	44	23	Sept. 12	7,768	2,691
Danube countries c/...	531	49,817	0	17		Sept. 5	47,143	15,446
Argentina....	203,071	172,016	c/ 6,524	c/ 8,245	c/ 8,237	Sept. 12	138,318	c/ 288,748
Union of South Africa d/	22,457	30,120	171	43		Sept. 5	17,820	5,614
Total....	267,653	260,479					211,049	312,499
United States imports ...	349	1,262					Nov.-July 416	Nov.-July 890

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		Futures		No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 19....	76	57	July 76	July 56	June 55	June 30	July 54	Aug. 31	36	26	49	40
26....	77	59	75	59	53	July 31	53	32	36	26	47	39
July 3...	76	60	75	60	52	July 31	52	32	36	29	47	39
10....	78	59	77	59	54	31	54	32	35	28	47	41
17....	81	59	Sept. 77	Sept. 52	Aug. 54	Aug. 30	Sept. 54	31	36	27	48	40
24....	83	57	82	52	55	30	56	30	36	25	49	44
31....	87	55	86	50	54	29	54	29	35	21	48	42
Aug. 7....	98	59	95	52	57	27	58	27	39	21	51	43
14....	100	54	98	49	60	Sept. 27	61	Oct. 28	40	21	54	45
21....	100	45	97	44	53	Oct. 27	Nov. 60	27	38	20	52	46
28...	100	42	98	42	55	Sept. 26	Oct. 57	27	41	20	52	46
Sept. 4....	100	44	98	43	53	26	55	27	40	21	53	46
11....	98	45	Dec. 91	Dec. 38	53	Oct. 25	54	Dec. 26	40	21	56	49

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Grain production, 1926 to 1931

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1926.....	39,933	55,673	52,220	93,355	9,183
1927.....	47,203	59,976	53,657	98,402	10,233
1928.....	52,861	72,258	66,020	98,055	8,763
1929.....	52,902	72,185	64,072	102,927	9,113
1930.....	45,729	68,046	56,473	85,437	8,142
1931.....	38,323	50,509	45,424	82,879	8,740

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, June, July and August 1930 and 1931

Crop and country	June		July		August	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931 a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
EXPORTS:						
WHEAT, INCL. FLOUR -						
United States	12,483	12,007	16,377	17,454	24,413	8,863
Canada	21,679	22,990	22,833	14,106	20,462	16,320
Argentina	9,881	a/ 17,812	a/ 4,892	a/ 9,360	a/ 3,812	5,361
British India	2,232	a/ 80	2,738	a/ 312	2,104	248
Australia	4,273	a/ 14,292	4,265	a/ 15,780	5,822	7,571
Russia a/	1,064	744	896	1,448	6,232	18,216
Danube & Bulgaria a/ .	464	1,072	408	744	1,368	504
Total	52,076	68,997	52,409	59,204	64,213	57,083
CORN:						
United States	708	70	330	492	249	127
Argentina	8,712	a/ 38,541	a/ 21,977	47,867	20,043	37,327
RYE:						
United States	b/	10	17	0	18	0
Russia, Dan. & Bulg. a/ .	643	1,937	317	643	463	766
BARLEY:						
United States	397	733	554	625	1,143	640
OATS:						
United States	29	60	536	32	110	253
FLAXSEED:						
Argentina	2,279	a/ 4,909	a/ 2,649	a/ 8,208	a/ 2,614	7,083
IMPORTS:						
WHEAT, INCL. FLOUR -						
United States	1,655	1,347	1,336	1,644	1,352	--
FLAXSEED:						
United States	371	1,150	360	1,685	551	--

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Less than 500.

OLIVE OIL: Production, Mediterranean Basin
1926-27 to 1931-32

Country	Average 1926-27 1930-31	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Europe -							
Spain.. . . .	409,660	253,100	732,200	210,500	726,100	126,400	495,000
Italy	218,000	192,600	163,900	245,500	342,400	145,600	220,000
Greece	85,140	67,600	79,600	110,100	81,500	86,900	99,000
Portugal	44,120	17,300	97,600	28,400	64,400	12,900	44,000
France	8,240	9,100	10,100	9,000	5,300	7,700	5,000
Yugoslavia	6,220	4,800	3,700	6,000	11,100	5,500	5,000
Total	771,380	544,500	1,087,100	609,500	1,230,800	385,000	868,000
Near East -							
Turkey (Smyr- na region)	23,260	18,300	6,100	36,300	15,700	39,900	13,200
Palestine	3,180	5,100	4,000	500	3,500	2,800	3,300
Syria & Lebanon	11,860	9,400	10,900	10,500	18,600	9,900	12,100
Total	38,300	32,800	21,000	47,300	37,800	52,600	28,600
Africa -							
French							
Morocco ...	7,720	2,200	10,000	8,300	8,200	9,900	11,000
Algeria	21,180	15,800	27,600	24,700	25,200	12,600	22,000
Tunisia	40,460	44,000	17,600	49,500	71,400	19,800	49,500
Tripolitania	4,880	4,400	5,500	5,500	5,700	3,300	5,500
Total	74,240	66,400	60,700	88,000	110,500	45,600	88,000
Grand Total	883,920	643,700	1,168,800	744,800	1,379,100	483,200	984,600

Office of American Agricultural Commissioner, Marseille, France.

BRAZIL: Number of cattle slaughtered for jerked, frozen and chilled
beef in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and
Sao Paulo

Year	State of Rio Grande do Sul			Sao Paulo
	For jerked beef	In freezing and chilling establish- ments	Number kill- ed, incl. those killed for consump- tion in cities	Cattle slaughtered in packing plants
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
1920	369	--	448	208
1921	512	--	639	148
1922	603	--	633	164
1923	759	--	836	276
1924	687	--	847	302
1925	889	--	1,007	288
1926	568	--	552	222
1927	622	--	727	360
1928	755	--	896	470
1929	548	215	815	538
1930	344	493	837	523
1931	261	365	626	

Report of Soncul C. R. Nasmuth, August 9, 1930 and August 11, 1930; Consul
General C. R. Cameron, July 14, 1931.

HUNGARY: Production of grain, potatoes and
sugar beets, 1926 to 1931

Year	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar beets
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>
1926	74,908	51,416	76,544	25,509	24,802	68,820	1,592
1927	76,933	22,365	68,347	23,684	22,513	73,666	1,604
1928	99,211	32,587	49,592	30,671	27,529	54,031	1,585
1929	74,985	31,423	70,631	31,352	23,292	79,670	1,771
1930	84,339	28,406	55,395	27,605	17,998	67,661	1,610
1931 Revised est.	61,655	20,707	54,210	19,198	10,334	52,910	945

International Institute of Agriculture.

CHINA: Cigarette tax stamps issued at
Shanghai March 1929 to July 1931.

(Each stamp represents a case of 50,000 cigarettes)

Month	1929	1930	1931
	Number	Number	Number
January.....		68,000	111,000
February.....		86,000	108,000
March.....	44,000	67,000	93,000
April.....	57,000	67,000	95,000
May.....	53,000	60,000	79,000
June.....	55,000	53,000	84,000
July.....	51,000	51,000	90,000
August.....	58,000	56,000	
September.....	69,000	64,000	
October.....	76,000	39,000	
November.....	82,000	24,000	
December.....	80,000	99,000	

Consolidated Cigarette Tax Bureau, Shanghai, China.

DANUBE BASIN: Estimates of wheat available for export July 1, 1931,
exports in July and August and amount available for
export September 1, 1931.

(Flour is included in terms of wheat)

Country	Exportable surplus July 1	July - August exports	Exportable surplus September 1.
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Bulgaria....	8,554	2,539	6,015
Hungary....	21,605	1,400	20,205
Rumania....	11,368	1,999	9,370
Yugoslavia...	15,980	5,449 2/3	10,530
TOTAL.....	57,507	11,387	46,120

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

2/ Nearly two-thirds of this figure, was estimated as unsold. Statement covering material in this table appeared last week on page 463.

HOGS: Number in Prussia on September 1, 1931
with comparison.

Classification	Sept. 1,	
	1930	1931
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Under 8 weeks	4,488	4,703
Eight weeks to half year	6,533	7,289
Half year to 1 year, total	3,588	3,789
Brood sows only	551	360
Over 1 year, total	1,351	1,466
Brood sows only	1,001	1,155
Grand total Prussia	15,959	17,328
All Germany	23,414	

Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin.

GERMANY: Consumption of fluid milk, total and per capita
1924 to 1930 inclusive.

Year	Total Consumption <u>a/</u>	Per Capita Consumption
	<u>U. S. Gallons</u>	<u>U. S. Gallons</u>
1924	1,131,000,000	18
1925	1,519,000,000	24
1926	1,563,000,000	25
1927	1,725,000,000	27
1928	1,748,000,000	27
1929	1,872,000,000	29
1930	1,848,000,000	28

Monthly Bulletins, International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Based on estimates of consumption equaling 32 per cent of production.

COTTON: Prices per pound and weekly sales of representative raw cottons at Liverpool on September 18, 1931 with comparisons

Description	1931								1930
	August				September				Sept.
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	19	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -									
Middling	8.70	7.71	7.50	7.77	7.52	7.50	7.58	12.69	
Low middling	7.99	7.00	6.79	7.06	6.81	6.79	6.87	11.07	
Egyptian (Fully good fair)-									
Sakellaridis	13.28	11.66	10.95	12.06	11.36	11.36	12.17	21.29	
Upper	10.30	9.12	8.90	9.71	9.33	9.49	9.75	17.28	
Brazilian (Fair) -									
Ceara	8.60	7.60	7.40	7.66	7.42	7.40	7.38	11.88	
Sao Paulo	8.60	7.60	7.40	7.66	7.42	7.40	7.38	11.88	
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good)	7.06	6.39	6.08	6.37	6.00	6.00	6.27	8.62	
Oomra #1, Fine	6.85	6.35	6.25	6.33	5.96	5.90	6.16	8.21	
Sind (Fully good)	5.94	5.64	5.94	5.82	5.45	5.39	5.66	7.20	
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis	10.83	9.83	9.63	9.90	9.65	9.65	9.61	14.72	
Mitafifi	12.17	10.44	10.65	11.15	12.17	10.65	11.15	16.22	
Sales a/	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	7,200	15,250	10,750	9,400	10,750	12,250	15,500	10,330	
TOTAL, (All sorts)	19,000	30,000	26,000	27,000	27,000	47,500	31,000	27,000	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. a/ For week ended on date given in running bales, and subject to revision.

CANADA: Grain acreage and production
1929 to 1931

Crop	Acreage			Production		
	1929	1930	1931 prel.	1929	1930	1931 prel.
	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels
Winter wheat	834	815	740	20,504	21,022	21,077
Spring wheat	24,421	24,083	25,370	284,016	376,850	250,323
Total wheat	25,255	24,898	26,109	304,520	397,872	271,400
Winter rye	664	1,091	771	9,775	16,321	5,466
Spring rye	323	357	212	3,386	5,697	2,110
Total rye	992	1,448	983	13,161	22,018	7,576
Oats	12,479	13,259	13,650	300,516	449,593	359,380
Barley	5,926	5,559	4,074	102,313	133,160	72,516
Flaxseed	382	582	509	2,060	4,399	2,758

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Sept. 12, 1930 and 1931.

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-Sept. 12, 1930 & 1931.

Commodity	July 1 - Sept. 12		Weeks ending			
	1930	1931	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRAINS:	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u>	36,417	21,743	2,184	1,064	1,286	1,202
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	12,220	8,060	446	653	456	291
Rye	75	26	--	--	9	17
Corn	663	686	30	36	44	23
Oats	648	462	114	72	108	69
Barley <u>a/</u>	2,176	1,660	96	296	245	150
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 12					
	1930	1931				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PORK:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	98,187	61,688	921	570	997	1,060
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	79,193	30,466	495	1,317	953	715
Lard	490,257	394,259	7,147	6,858	9,609	6,288
Pickled pork	23,272	11,086	310	158	165	73

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 32,000 bushels, flour 6,000 barrels, from San Francisco barley 150,000 bushels, rice 1,701,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments July 1 to & incl. Sept. 12	
	1929-30 (Rev.)	1930-31 (Prel.)	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America <u>a/</u>	317,248	367,768	5,696	6,005	5,232	98,633	61,813
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	193,380	270,168	4,167	5,090	5,570	64,585	41,718
United States	143,758	152,276	1,717	1,742	1,493	48,637	29,803
Argentina	164,984	118,712	1,628	1,903	1,301	10,057	17,925
Australia	64,376	144,512	1,751	2,032	1,241	12,204	26,624
Russia	5,672	92,520	5,800	4,512	6,056	9,928	30,232
Danube & Bulgaria <u>c/</u>	18,384	15,128	264	912	1,528	3,648	3,688
British India	<u>d/</u> 1,236	5,808	16	16	0	4,752	576
Total <u>e/</u>	572,600	744,448	15,158	15,380	15,358	139,222	140,861
Total European ship. <u>a/</u>	476,096	614,488	13,480	--	--	107,184	97,432
Total ex-European ship. <u>a/</u>	138,688	172,600	3,128	--	--	15,720	24,344

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices at London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	: Sept. 18, : : 1930 : : Cents :	: Sept. 10, : : 1931 : : Cents :	: Sept. 17 : : 1931 : : Cents :
New York, 92 score	40.50	32.00	33.50
Copenhagen, official quotation...	30.15	25.77	25.77
Berlin, 1a quality	30.25	27.22	27.22
London:			
Danish	32.81	28.02	28.46
Dutch, unsalted	33.02	25.86	26.28
New Zealand	28.13	23.90	24.22
New Zealand unsalted	32.15	24.12	24.12
Australian	27.48	23.03	23.03
Australian, unsalted	28.46	23.03	23.03
Argentina, unsalted	26.94	23.25	23.25
Siberian	26.50	19.77	m 19.55

Quotations converted at par of exchange.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		: Sept. 17, : : 1930 : :	: Sept. 9, : : 1931 : :	: Sept. 16 : : 1931 : :
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	67,072	71,634	66,391
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.97	11.29	11.56
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.01	10.10	10.36
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,244	15,490	15,928
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.47	9.07	9.12
American short cut green hams	"	21.18	18.58	18.68
American green bellies	"	20.43	12.82	12.49
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	19.90	15.64	14.56
Canadian green sides	"	19.34	b/	b/

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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